1	Pierce Bainbridge Beck Price	& Hecht LLP	
2	John M. Pierce (SBN 250443)		
3	jpierce@piercebainbridge.com		
	Carolynn K. Beck (SBN 264703)		
4	cbeck@piercebainbridge.com Maxim Price (<i>pro hac vice</i>)		
5	mprice@piercebainbridge.com		
6	John Dillon (pro hac vice)		
7	jdillon@piercebainbridge.com		
	Melissa Giger (pro hac vice)		
8	mgiger@piercebainbridge.com		
9	Nadia Klein (pro hac vice)		
10	nklein@piercebainbridge.com 355 S. Grand Ave., 44 th Floor		
11	Los Angeles, California 90071-1505		
	(213) 262-9333		
12	Attorneys for Plaintiff		
13	Stiletto Television, Inc.		
14	THE UNITED STATE	S DISTRICT COURT	
15		STRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
16			
17	Stiletto Television, Inc., a	Case No. 2:18-cv-3911-DSF-	
18	California corporation,	PLA PLACE: 1	
19	plaintiff,	Hon. Dale S. Fischer	
20	,	Stiletto Television, Inc.'s	
	V.	Memorandum of Points and	
21	Hastings, Clayton &	Authorities in Opposition to	
22	Tucker, Incorporated, a	Hastings, Clayton & Tucker	
23	Nevada corporation, dba	Inc.'s Motion for Summary	
24	Stiletto Entertainment; and	Judgment	
	Does 1-25, inclusive,		
25	defendants.		
26			
27			
28		_	

1		[Declarations of Maxim Price
2		and Troy P. Queen in support hereof; and Statement of
3		Genuine Issues of Material Fact
4		in Opposition to Hastings, Clayton & Tucker, Inc.'s Motion
5		for Summary Judgment filed
6		concurrently herewith]
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Plaintiff Stiletto Television, Inc. ("Plaintiff" or "STV") respectfully submits this opposition to the Motion for Summary Judgment filed by defendant Hastings, Clayton & Tucker, Inc. ("Defendant" or "HCT")¹.

I. Introduction

This is a civil action for declaratory relief arising out of a dispute over U.S. copyrights in two films created by Plaintiff, *Barry Manilow: Music and Passion Live from Las Vegas* ("Music and Passion") and *Barry Manilow: Songs from the Seventies* ("Songs from the Seventies") (together, the "Films"). (See generally Dkt. No. 1). Defendant filed its Motion for Summary Judgment (the "Motion") requesting that this Court find as a matter of law that it is the exclusive owner of the copyright in the aforementioned Films, while simultaneously invalidating Plaintiff's lawful copyright registration in the Films. For the reasons explained in this memorandum and on the strength of the evidence adduced in discovery, Defendant has not established any basis for summary judgment because there exist triable issues of fact as to whether STV owns the copyright. As such, its motion should be denied.²

Defendant's Motion is based entirely on serial misstatements of both facts and law. Defendant's Motion relies singly on an unsupportable legal fiction: that this case is between Barry Manilow

of Garry and Rob Kief. Declaration of Maxim Price ¶ 2.

¹ In Defendant's opening brief, Defendant HCT is referred to by an abbreviation of its d.b.a. Stiletto Entertainment ("Stiletto"). Because this can create confusion as between Stiletto Television and Stiletto Entertainment. Plaintiff refers to Defendant as "HCT" on "Defendant".

²⁴ Entertainment, Plaintiff refers to Defendant as "HCT" or "Defendant."

² Defendant filed its motion for summary judgment on the last possible day to do so and refused to even discuss a motion for an extended briefing schedule despite leaving Plaintiff with under a week to oppose. Plaintiff may request additional briefing if relevant discovery is adduced during the remaining two depositions ordered by the Court

and the individuals Mark Grove and Troy Queen rather than between the companies HCT (a management company that has Barry Manilow as one of its clients) and STV (comprised of Garry Kief, Mark Grove, and Troy Queen). Motion at 1 line 14. Furthermore, documentary evidence and witness testimony show that Garry Kief, Barry Manilow, and HCT agreed that STV was the exclusive owner of the copyrights in both of the Films. Copyright ownership accrues only once – when a work is created. Both of the Films were created over twelve years ago. Yet even though HCT and Barry Manilow, both in close relationship with STV, knew from inception that STV claimed and openly used exclusive ownership of the Films, thereby expressly repudiating any of their ownership claims, neither took any action within the three-year statute of limitations. Thus, a reasonable finder of fact could determine that HCT's claim that STV is not the sole copyright owner of the Films is barred under 17 U.S. C. § 507(b). Neither Defendant's revisionist history nor its creation of new, litigation-driven documents a few months ago saves it from this result under the weight of the evidence provided by Plaintiff.³

Even if HCT's claim in defense of this action were not barred by the statute of limitations, sufficient evidence exists such that a reasonable finder of fact could find for STV on other grounds discussed below and, among other relief, invalidate HCT's 2016 copyright registration.

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³ Despite agreeing to do so by April 3, 2019, HCT has not produced any documents to date neither in response to STV's requests for production nor in compliance with initial disclosures under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a). Declaration of Maxim Price ¶ 3.

II. Background

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A. The Formation of Stiletto Television, Inc.

In late 2003, Troy Queen ("Queen") reconnected with long-time fraternity acquaintance Garry Kief. STV's Statement of Genuine Issues of Material Fact in Opposition to HCT's Motion for Summary Judgment ("SGIMF") ¶ 157. A short time later, Queen and his partner Mark Grove ("Grove")—who had been producing television news for NBC at the time —were invited to Palm Springs, California to meet with Garry Kief ("Kief") and Barry Manilow ("Manilow") to discuss forming a motion picture production company. SGIMF, ¶ 159. Following a productive meeting Queen, Grove, and Kief formed STV. SGIMF, ¶ 160. Each of the three founders was a one-third shareholder in the company, which remains true today. *Id.* Grove would focus more on the company's creative programming, while Queen and Kief would focus primarily on the company's financials. Grove was responsible for creative, Queen for logistics, and Kief was responsible for maintaining the corporate books of STV through the accounting portion of his company, Defendant HCT and made financial investments in STV. SGIMF, ¶ 161.

B. The Creation of Barry Manilow: Music and Passion

1. STV approaches Barry Manilow to star in its first creative program

In conjunction with the initial formation of STV, Grove, Queen and Kief discussed potential opportunities to kick-start the business. SGIMF, \P 162. The trio, along with Barry Manilow, decided that STV's first major project would feature Barry Manilow marking his longtime return to television. *Id.* Barry Manilow later obtained a concert residency at the Las Vegas Hilton, which turned out to be the perfect

opportunity for STV to move forward with its plan. SGIMF, ¶ 163.

2. STV retains producer Paul Morphos and director David Mallet to shoot *Music and Passion*

Mr. Queen of STV and Mr. Sharell of HCT reached out to veteran producer Paul Morphos ("Morphos"), Mr. Morphos's production company "PJM" and director David Mallet to pitch the idea and have them come see the show. SGIMF, ¶ 22-25. On November 30, 2005, STV and PJM entered into a deal memorandum with respect to the production of *Music and Passion*. SGIMF, ¶ 164. The deal memorandum set out the initial terms of the engagement between STV and PJM. Under the expressed terms of the memorandum PJM guaranteed to produce *Music and Passion* while STV retained all ownership in the production. *Id*. This was done with the knowledge and participation of HCT employees. SGIMF, ¶ 164.

In keeping with the deal memo, on or around January 12, 2006, STV wrote to PJM to confirm the detailed deal points of their production agreement for *Music and Passion*. SGIMF, ¶ 165. As part of the agreement, Kief, Grove, and Queen would be Executive Producers and members of the project's creative team. (*See* Exhibit 8 to Morphos deposition, clause 1.1.10). Further, as part of the agreement PJM assigned "irrevocably and exclusively... all right title and interest in and to the programs..." and undertook to get the same assignment from everyone he hired, including David Mallet. SGIMF, ¶ 166-167. Under the production agreement's assignment, PJM also agreed that *Music and Passion* was a program commissioned by STV and constituted a work made for hire within the meaning of the United States Copyright Act. *See id.* Garry Kief, who is also principal of defendant HCT, knew

of the existence of this agreement and even helped enforce its terms as against Damon Whiteside without any objection. SGIMF, ¶ 169.

3. STV contracts PBS to televise Music and Passion

Upon recommendation from Morphos, and with help from their agents at the William Morris Agency ("WMA"), Grove and Queen reached out to the Public Broadcasting Service ("PBS") to gauge the television network's interest in sponsoring *Music and Passion*. From October 2005 to December 2005, STV negotiated a purchasing and licensing agreement with PBS for a television program featuring *Music and Passion*. SGIMF, ¶ 170. An agreement between STV and PBS was ultimately finalized in December 2005. *Id.* As part of the final agreement between PBS and STV, PBS committed \$200,000 to the project, which monies were deposited into STV's bank account. SGIMF, ¶ 171. This too was done openly and with the express approval of Garry Kief. *Id.* Importantly, STV would also retain all copyrights in *Music and Passion* as part of the agreement with PBS. SGIMF, ¶ 170, (Jones Dep. Ex. 3 ¶ 2). The PBS agreement was reviewed by all three STV members, including Kief. SIGMF, ¶ 171.

4. STV Contributes to the Creation of Music and Passion

Queen and Grove of STV were significantly involved throughout the pre-production, production, and post-production of *Music and Passion*. SIGMF, ¶ 172. As he owed a fiduciary duty to STV, Garry Kief contributed work and funds on behalf of STV as well. *Id*. As the installation of the show began at the Las Vegas Hilton, Grove moved from Los Angeles to Las Vegas. SGIMF, ¶ 173. Grove brought with him a camera kit, light kit, and an audio kit and documented the making of *Music and Passion*. *Id*. Grove used this equipment to film Mr. Manilow

1 and his backup singers and band doing rehearsals in the theater before 2 it was open to the public, and captured significant behind the scenes 3 footage documenting how the entire show came together into a film. *Id*. 4 The film shot by Grove was ultimately used in the PBS television special 5 and DVD. Id. No one else was involved in that filming, Mr. Grove did 6 it alone. Additionally, Grove participated in the lighting work for the 7 concert and worked extensively in the production of the concert shoot. 8 SGIMF, ¶ 39, 40. Following the completion of the shoot, Grove was 9 involved in the editing of the film at the editorial vendor Matchframe 10 studios, providing his own notes on the film's audio and picture. 11 SGIMF, ¶ 49 12 Queen was also significantly involved in the production of *Music* 13 and Passion. Queen was in charge of the logistics of producing the DVD 14 and PBS-specific filming and for the various DVD versions and regions. 15 SGIMF, ¶ 174. He worked with Morphos and Tom Davis on the camera 16 plots, budgeting, credits, seating, travel and setlist for the show. Id. 17 Furthermore, PJM provided proposed budgets for Queens approval. *Id.* 18 Whenever there was a change to the budget, or a last-minute 19 requirement that required additional money, Queen would be the one 20 to sign off on that change and coordinate the change. *Id.* For instance, 21 when an additional camera operator was needed, Queen approved and 22organized it. Id. 23 Contributions Music STV's to and Passion are 24 Recognized 25 1. STV receives recognition for its contribution to Music and 26 **Passion** 27 In recognition of its contributions to Music and Passion, STV was

included on the program's DVD packaging and in the program's ending credits. SGIMF, ¶ 175. Of note, Kief, Grove, and Queen were listed as the executive producers in the very first single frame that rolls at the film's ending credits. SIGMF, ¶ 61. Both the aforementioned DVD packaging and credits were reviewed and approved by both Kief and Manilow. SGIMF, ¶ 175.

Music and Passion was very well-received by the entertainment industry, Manilow's fans, and by the public in general. Following *Music* and Passion's release, STV initiated a multifaceted Emmy Awards campaign. SGIMF, ¶ 176. Additionally, during the Emmy campaign STV hired the Lippin Group, a renowned international corporate communications and publicity company. STV worked closely with the Lippin Group to create and publish advertisements for Music and Passion in papers, magazines, and other media. All of the advertisements and press releases identified Music and Passion as "a Stiletto television production." SGIMF, ¶ 177. Additionally, all designs of the press releases and Emmy submissions were approved by Barry Manilow. Id. STV's efforts were ultimately successful as Music and Passion earned two Emmy nominations, with Manilow receiving a 2006 Emmy. SGIMF, ¶ 176. During his acceptance speech, Manilow thanked STV and both Grove and Queen by name. SGIMF, ¶ 178. The DVD of *Music and Passion* went triple platinum. SGIMF, ¶ 179.

STV openly entered into and solely benefited from an exclusive license agreement with Rhino in 2006 for the manufacturing and distribution of $Music\ and\ Passion$. HCT knew about it, received the royalty statements, deposited the royalties in STV's bank accounts and never once objected in all of these years. SGIMF ¶ 79.

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D. STV Creates Barry Manilow: Songs From the Seventies

After the tremendous success of *Music and Passion*, STV began thinking about and working on the next Barry Manilow special as early as November of 2006. SGIMF ¶ 90. *Songs from the Seventies* was not based on a pre-existing show, rather, "the concert was created for television." SGIMF, ¶ 91.

STV reunited the team that worked on *Music and Passion*, which included hiring director Mallet and Morphos of PJM; But this time STV hired each individual worker including Mallet and Morphos directly. SGIMF, ¶¶ 92 and 93. In the summer of 2007, Queen, on behalf of STV, negotiated another deal with PBS whereby PBS would pay a fee of \$200,000 to STV and STV would retain the copyright in *Songs from the Seventies*. SGIMF, ¶ 124. The terms of the deal were reviewed by STV's agents at WMA and Garry Kief. *Id.* The deal letter with PBS lists STV as the copyright holder. *Id.* Queen also negotiated the agreement with Steiner studios, the sound stage provider where the production was filmed. SGIMF, ¶ 96. In August 2007, Queen also entered into an amendment to the distribution agreement with Rhino to add *Songs from the Seventies* to the products distributed by Rhino. SGIMF, ¶ 181.

Queen and Grove were instrumental to the creation of *Songs from* the Seventies. In addition to pitching the project, negotiating the agreement with PBS, hiring the production crew and the director, and securing the location of the shoot, both Queen and Grove were involved in the conception of the project at the pre-production stage and coordinated the logistics of the show. SGIMF, ¶¶ 90, 93, 96, 99, 100, 103, 104. They were constantly present during preparations and filming

and were involved in the financial and business aspect of the production as well. SGIMF, ¶ 100. During post-production, they provided feedback and oversaw important aspects of editing. SGIMF, ¶ 106.

Moreover, STV funded the development and production of *Songs from the Seventies*. Kief, a principal of STV who controlled its finances, provided funds for the film through STV and had his staff book those payments in STV's QuickBooks. SGIMF, ¶ 94. The profit and loss account for STV breaks down the monies provided by STV for *Songs from the Seventies*. *Id*. For example, STV paid director Mallet's fee of \$47,527 on October 9, 2007, PJM's producer fees of \$32,500 on September 24, 2007, and a total studio rental cost of \$77,808.14 to Steiner Studios in the fall of 2007. *Id*. (*See e.g.* STV_CDCAL_0008492-93, at 27, 30, 31). After the show was completed, Queen and Grove spearheaded the marketing and Emmy campaign that resulted in the DVD going platinum, receiving an Emmy nomination, and being broadcast on more television stations than *Music and Passion*. SGIMF, ¶ 182.

E. Course of Conduct After the Creation of Songs From the Seventies

STV consistently asserted its copyright in *Songs from the Seventies* and both Manilow and Kief acquiesced in those representations. The packaging of the DVD for *Songs from the Seventies* clearly identifies the film as a "Stiletto Television production." SGIMF, ¶ 184. STV conspicuously asserted and commercially exploited the exclusive copyrights in *Songs from the Seventies* with the full knowledge of and without any objection from HCT or Barry Manilow. SGIMF, ¶ 184. Moreover, and as noted above, Manilow directly

- 1 approved all documents and external communications bearing his name
- 2 or image. *Id*.

III. Argument

A. HCT's Argument is Premised on a Legal Fiction

HCT begins its Motion by attempting, without any legal authority or basis, to change the parties to this lawsuit. HCT proclaims on the first page of its motion that "[t]o be clear, this case is a copyright battle between two former Manilow assistants, Troy Queen and Mark Grove, on the one hand, and Barry Manilow, on the other." This is blatantly false. The Plaintiff here is STV, which includes as its owners and employees, for the time period relevant to this dispute, Troy Queen, Mark Grove, Garry Kief, and other employees including Jonathan Parkman, and Matthew Schwartz. Garry Kief's contributions to STV are not negated merely because, as HCT appears to argue, he was involuntarily removed from the board of directors nearly a decade after the events relevant to this lawsuit took place.4

Moreover, Barry Manilow is not a party. HCT supports this game of 3-card-monty by stating that HCT is Mr. Manilow's "business arm." First, there is no such mechanism that would permit one party to stand in for another. And even if there was, Mr. Manilow has several other corporations through which he runs his business, including BMPI, Inc. and Obbligato. SGIMF, ¶ 13. This lawsuit is about HCT and its improper use of copyrights that belong to STV.

Without evidence or legal support for these changes in legal structure, HCT cannot support its Motion.

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 $^{^4}$ STV will not burden the Court with a rebuttal to Defendant's false claims regarding why Mr. Kief was involuntarily removed from STV's board in 2014 because it is irrelevant to this action.

1. HCT's Provides no Objectively Verifiable Evidence

HCT's Motion relies on a statement of purportedly uncontroverted facts that are mere opinions of biased witnesses. One of HCT's main arguments is that STV does not hold any copyright interest in *Music and Passion* because it completed *no* work at all to create the work. To support this, HCT provides the testimony of Mssrs. Mallet, Morphos, and Ciancimino—individuals who have either a business relationship or a personal relationship, or both, with Mr. Manilow. SGIMF, ¶ 61. To make matters worse, HCT relies on copyright assignments that it obtained from Messrs Morphos and Mallet mere weeks before their depositions in this matter. SGIMF, ¶ 52. The remainder of HCT's statement of uncontroverted facts largely comprises cites to Mr. Manilow or Mr. Kief's declarations. The credibility of HCT's principal, his husband and their potential business partners is squarely within the purview of a finder of fact.

2. STV Owns the Copyrights to the Works

There is ample evidence that since the creation of each of the Films, STV has held itself out as the exclusive owner of the copyrights as demonstrated below. There is also no dispute that STV and HCT were in close relationship, and that despite knowing of and participating in STV's assertion that it was the sole copyright owner, HCT did nothing to contest STV's ownership or to assert its own claim for copyright ownership within the three year period following each of the Film's creation. Accordingly, notwithstanding the genuine issues of fact surrounding the creation of each of the Films as detailed above, the Motion, HCT's or Barry Manilow's attempt to assert that they are the copyright owner of the Films is barred by the Copyright Act's statute of

1 limitations. 17 U.S.C. § 507(b).

a. Manilow and HCT do not have a copyright claims in the works because STV repudiated any copyright more than a decade ago

Courts have concluded that claims for co-ownership accrue only once, "when plain and express repudiation of co-ownership is communicated to the [alleged co-owner], and are barred three years from the time of repudiation." Zuill v. Shanahan, 80 F.3d 1366, 1369 (9th Cir. 1996); see also Aalmuhammed v. Lee, 202 F.3d 1227, 1230-31 (9th Cir. 2000) (Where "creation rather than infringement is the gravamen of an authorship claim, the claim accrues on account of creation, not subsequent infringement, and is barred three years from 'plain and express repudiation' of authorship.") While Zuill and Aalmuhammed both involved claims of co-ownership, the Ninth Circuit has extended this rule to also include claims of sole ownership. Seven Arts Filmed Entm't, Ltd. v. Content Media Corp. PLC, 733 F.3d 1251, 1258 (9th Cir. 2013) (untimely claim will bar a claim for copyright ownership when the parties are in a close relationship).

HCT and Manilow are barred from raising objections now. By HCT's own admission, STV is the only entity that has ever collected royalties from the commercial exploitation of the films. STV did not pay Manilow or HCT any portion of the royalties it received. SGIMF, ¶¶ 79, 126. Manilow and HCT have never raised an objection or demanded to be paid royalties. This case is quite unique in that the party now complaining that this repudiation was unfair had every opportunity to act on the repudiation within the statutory time period. STV's repudiation was done in full open view of Garry Kief, HCT, and Barry

Manilow. Garry Kief, who is the sole shareholder of HCT, Barry Manilow's self-proclaimed "business arm" and his husband, reviewed the contracts, received the statements from licensees outlining royalty payments due, and booked the royalty revenues in STV's accounting software ("QuickBooks"), and deposited the monies in STV's account. *Id.* HCT, Garry Kief, and Barry Manilow are barred from raising objections three years after the 2006 repudiation for *Music and Passion* and 2007 repudiation for *Songs from the Seventies* effected by STV. *Seven Arts*, 733 F.3d at 1257 (Seven Arts knew of Paramount's interest in, and distribution of, the pictures during the statutory period, and knew that Paramount was not paying royalties to Seven Art's predecessors); Silva v. *Sunich*, No. CV 03-9327 GPS (CWX), 2006 WL 6116645, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 6, 2006) (finding that failure to pay royalties constituted repudiation of co-ownership and commenced the statute of limitations period.)

Furthermore, STV consistently represented, with HCT's and Manilow's knowledge and acquiescence, that it was the sole copyright owner of each of the films. See Zuill, 80 F.3d at 1368 (finding plain and express repudiation where defendants sent to plaintiffs an agreement providing that defendant was the sole author of the works); Ritchie v. Williams, 395 F.3d 283, 288 (6th Cir. 2005) (finding plain and express repudiation where plaintiff had expressly told the defendants, in a letter, that plaintiff had exclusive ownership of the composition he had written).

For each film, STV entered into a number of agreements that called for STV to retain exclusive ownership of the copyright, and Garry Kief and employees of HCT reviewed and approved these agreements.

1 For example: 2 STV and PBS entered into an agreement by which STV 1. 3 retained all copyrights in *Music and Passion*. (SGIMF, ¶ 4 170, (Jones Dep. Ex. 3 ¶ 2)). The PBS agreement was 5 reviewed by all three STV members, including Kief. SGIMF, 6 ¶ 124. 7 2. Kenny Pyle, an employee of Stiletto Entertainment, 8 worked on the agreement between STV and DVD 9 distribution company 3DD that gave 3DD exclusive 10 international rights over *Music and Passion*. *Id*. 11 STV and PBS entered into an agreement by which STV 3. 12 retained all copyrights in Songs from the Seventies. Id. The 13 terms of the deal were reviewed by STV's agents at WMA 14 and by Garry Kief. Id. The deal letter with PBS lists STV as 15 the copyright holder. *Id*. 16 4. The agreement between STV and Steiner studios, 17 where Songs from the Seventies was filmed, assigns all 18 intellectual property rights to STV. SGIMF, ¶ 96. Tucker 19 Cheadle and Tom Ugland, HCT's attorneys, reviewed the 20 agreement. Id. 21 5. The Copyright Statement between STV and Sony 22 DADC US Inc. states that STV is the copyright holder for 23 Songs from the Seventies. SGIMF, ¶ 184. 24 along with 6. Kenny Pyle, attorney, drafted 25 agreement between STV and Manilow's musicians by which 26 27 28

1 the musicians assigned their rights to STV.⁵ SGIMF, ¶ 109. 2 Pyle sent the draft agreement to Queen and Kief for their 3 review. Id. At his deposition, Pyle testified that "it would have been a big no-no" to make any decisions related to 4 5 contracts without consulting Kief. *Id*. 6 Moreover, the packaging for the DVDs clearly show that STV 7 claims exclusive copyright ownership of the film, and STV received top 8 billing in the credits for each of the productions. SGIMF, ¶ 61, 97. Two 9 HCT employees worked with Grove and Queen on the back-cover art for 10 Songs from the Seventies, which lists STV as the sole copyright holder. 11 SGIMF, ¶ 125. Rob Kief, brother of Garry Kief and Executive Vice 12 President of Stiletto Entertainment, worked on the credits for Songs 13 from the Seventies, which include the mention of Stiletto Television as 14 the sole copyright holder. Id. 15 Defendant cannot now claim, more than a decade after STV's clear 16 and express repudiation, that HCT and Manilow have an ownership in 17 the copyrights of the films. These defenses are time-barred—and have 18 been for years. 19 b. The recent assignments by Morphos, Mallet, and 20 Manilow to HCT are not valid 21 HCT fails to mention in its Motion that the written agreements 22signed by Manilow, Mallet, and Morphos that allegedly assign their 23 copyright to Defendant are dated February 1, 2019. These assignments 24cannot be valid for several reasons. 25 ⁵ While the draft agreement does not specify which recordings are 26 covered by the agreement, the date of the emails and the forwardlooking discussion suggest that the agreement was drafted in 27 preparation for Songs from the Seventies.

First, and as explained above, these individuals did not, as of February 2019, own a valid copyright in *Music and Passion* and *Songs from the Seventies*. Any claims to copyright ownership, to the extent they ever existed, were assigned to STV or have been time-barred for years. Manilow, Morphos, and Mallet cannot assign a copyright they do not own.

Second, even if they did at some point own copyrights to the films, Morphos, on behalf of PJM, and Mallet had previously assigned them to STV.

Third, Mallet and Morphos did not understand what they were signing and the agreements were obtained by fraud. Mallet testified that he understood at the time he was working on *Songs from the Seventies* that he would not be retaining his copyright in the work and that he was assigning the works to someone else, though he doesn't know or care to whom that assignment was made. SGIMF, ¶ 92 (Mallet Dep. 79:6-11). Morphos testified that he knows "virtually nothing" about copyright law and believed that he signed a renewal of the assignment that he had previously signed. SGIMF, ¶ 107.

3. In the Alternative, STV is an "author" of each of the films

For a work to be characterized as a joint work, (1) there must be a copyrightable work, (2) two or more authors, and (3) the authors must intend their contributions to be merged into inseparable or interdependent parts of a unitary whole. 17 U.S.C. § 101 (1976). Courts have looked at the following criteria to determine whether a contributor is an author: (1) whether the purported author controls the work and is the inventive or master mind who creates or gives effect to the idea,

(2) whether the putative coauthors make objective manifestations of shared intent to be coauthors, and (3) whether the audience appeal of the work turns on both contributions and the share of each in its success cannot be appraised. *Aalmuhammed v. Lee*, 202 F.3d 1227, 1234 (9th Cir. 1999). In "[t]he case of a music video is equally clear: absent a written agreement, the copyright for the music video is a joint ownership between the performing artists and the video's producer (assuming an original contribution by the producer or an employee of the producer)." *Morrill v. Smashing Pumpkins*, 157 F. Supp. 2d 1120, 1126 (C.D. Cal. 2001).

a. STV's Contributions Would Also Qualify as a Joint Author

If no repudiation has occurred, the contributions of STV throughout the entire pre-production, production, and post-production processes of both *Music and Passion* and *Songs from the Seventies* clearly establish it as a joint author.

For example, Grove personally filmed a variety of content, with his own hands holding a camera, that ultimately comprised the "making-of" portion of the second DVD in the *Music and Passion* two-DVD set, and was used in the PBS television broadcast. This footage includes, the scenes created by Mr. Grove depicting the making of the *Music and Passion* film, shots of Manilow and his backup singers and band doing rehearsals in the theater before it was open to the public, interviews with the cast and crew working on the show, as well as hours of behind the scenes footage documenting how the entire show came together, all invented and brought to life by Mr. Grove.

During the production and filming of Music and Passion, Queen

and Grove provided input on camera plots, lighting choices, timing and arrangement of the various segments, the arrangement of the various chapters of the show, and the PBS pledge breaks. It was during these pledge breaks that Queen and Grove would often assist in drafting questions and answers for interview with Manilow.

During the post production of the show, Grove and Queen were also involved in the audio mixing and syncing, organizing audience shots and color correction for *Music and Passion*. Mr. Grove testified that he spent countless hours and many a sleepless night in the editing room. This work was done for every version of the show including the PBS broadcast version, the U.S. DVD version, and the International DVD regional versions. For both versions of the DVDs, Grove and Queen were also intimately involved in designing the DVD packaging and the DVD menus. This work included the designing the overlapping dual DVDs layout, the DVD jacket, and the booklets included with each DVD. These designs were distinct among all other Manilow DVDs.

Moreover, STV paid for all costs and expenses for *Songs from the Seventies*, and STV directly hired and controlled the individuals, including Mallet and Morphos, who worked on the production. SGIMF, ¶ 94. All of the contributions by STV, including Grove and Queen were invaluable to the overall quality and uniqueness of the Film and ultimately led to the programs' Emmy Award winning success.

There is something unique about what Mark Grove and Troy Queen bring to the table. STV has had wild success in creating television programming (SGIMF, ¶ 185) and the two Films at issue here stand out from all of the other Manilow films in their wide appeal and success (SGIMF, ¶ 176, 178, 179, 183). A jury may very well find that

1	it was STV employees that caught the lightning in a bottle that made
2	Music and Passion and Songs from the Seventies special.
3	b. STV owns the copyrights that would have otherwise
4	vested in Mallet and PJM
5	Even assuming, arguendo, that the copyright ownership of each of
6	the works vested only in Manilow and Mallet ⁶ under a theory of joint
7	authorship, summary judgment cannot be granted in favor of HCT
8	because Mallet assigned his copyright in the films to STV.
9	Mallet and Serpent were hired by Paul Morphos of PJM. PJM was
10	hired by STV to produce both Music and Passion and Songs from the
11	Seventies. The deal memo between STV and PJM is dated November
12	30, 2005, and was signed by Queen on behalf of Stiletto Television and
13	Morphos on behalf of PJM. The deal memo states that "STV shall be
14	said owner of the above-mentioned Program." SGIMF, $\P\P$ 58, 164, and
15	166. Morphos produced at his deposition a "more or less final version"
16	of the production agreement that was "certainly very close to a final
17	version." SGIMF, ¶ 35. This production agreement contains an
18	assignment clause that calls for PJM and "each and every person
19	engaged by [PJM]" to assign "all right, title, and interest in" Music and
20	Passion to STV. SGIMF, \P 36. At his deposition, Morphos confirmed
21	that this agreement was finalized and signed. SGIMF, ¶ 35. Morphos
22	also testified that he entered into an agreement with Mallet. SGIMF,
23	¶ 35, 36, and 57.
24	STV and PJM had a similar arrangement for Songs from the
25	Seventies. STV commissioned Paul Morphos's work directly as a work
26	
27	⁶ Defendant acknowledges that, at the very least, Mallet is a "possible co-author." (Motion, at 20)
28	_ 19 _

for hire in the context of a motion picture. *Commun. for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid*, 490 U.S. 730, 738 (U.S. 1989) (A work for hire agreement exists where a work is specially ordered or commissioned for use as a contribution to a collective work, as a part of a motion picture.).

Defendants argument that STV's production agreement with PJM fails for lack of consideration is unavailing. The production agreement is clearly supported by the consideration of payment. HCT's claim that STV did not pay is tantamount to claim for breach of contract, not lack of consideration. However, HCT, as a third party with no connection to the STV – PJM agreement, has no standing to assert breach. For *Music and Passion*, STV paid \$248,180.71 directly and Mr. Kief (as part owner and financier of STV) chose to pay the rest directly on STV's behalf, without any written agreement obliging STV to surrender its rights under the PJM agreement. SGIMF, ¶ 31. For *Songs from the Seventies*, STV commissioned Mallet's work and paid his fees directly, like with PJM. SGIFM, ¶ 91. There is no legal basis for HCT to challenge the sufficiency of those payments to PJM now.

IV. Conclusion

Accordingly, and for all the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court deny Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment in its entirety.

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2	Dated: April 22, 2019	Respectfully submitted,
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4		Pierce Bainbridge Beck Price &
5		Hecht LLP
6		
7		By: <u>/s/John M. Pierce</u>
8		John M. Pierce
9		Attorneys for Plaintiff Stiletto
10		Television Inc.
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